THE REVOLUTION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the President to Surrender Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson Ordered to Defend it to the Last.

A Bloody Battle Between the South Carolinians and Federal Ferces Expected.

Beported Outrages of the Secessionists on the Mississippi River.

Defeat of the Crittenden Adjustment in the Senate.

Speeches of Messrs. Simmons and Anthony in the Senate.

MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH ON THE CRISIS.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION

Tender of the First Division of New York

Troops to Cov. Horgan, ac.,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Fort Sumter Not to be Surrendered-Instructions to Major Anderson to Defend it to the Last.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

The President adheres to his position in regard to the forts in Charleston harbor, and emphatically refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, and will so inform Col. Hayne, the special Commissioner from South Carolina, who came here to demand its unconditional surrender.

Lient. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's commis sioners, leaves this afternoon, with special instructions to Major Anderson. The exact nature of these instructions is not known, but enough is known to state positively that he is to maintain his present status, and defend the fort in every

The President informed Col. Hayne, in his interview yesterday, that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col. Hayne has therefore been engaged to-day in preparing a letter to the President, setting forth the complaints of his people, and their demands respecting Fort Sumter. I stated yesterday pretty fully what those demands were. Up to eight o'clock this evening the President had not received the letter. When it is received the Pres promptly and unequivocally.

As I have repeatedly said, the President has taken his position in regard to the affairs in Charleston, and has deliberately made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, and under a sircumstances will he surrender Fort Sumter to As authorities of South Carolina. Unless the rrender is made, Col. Hayne says oceans of od will be spilt.

The instructions to Major Anderson were completed to-day. Quite a number of Southern men have called upon the President to know what the nature of the instructions were, and to arge upon the President to prevent a collision between the federal and State authorities. The President required no urging to adopt such a policy. In no instance, or under no circumstance will the government be the aggressor. They will act strictly on the defensive. If, however, the authorities repeat their offences, as in the case of the Star of the West, there will be no alternative left but to open the batteries and silence them at whatever cost. His instructions are clear and explicit. There is no ambiguity in them.

Lieutenant Hall has left for New York. He will

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861. There is a report here to night that Fort Pickens has been taken by Florida State troops. It needs confirma tion. Also that the frigate Macedonian is bound to Pen sacoia, in which case she will have to stand the fire

Fort McRae, which is capable of sinking her. Although the President is determined to treat Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, as he did the other Commissioners from that State, with dignified informality, I am informed a Senator who has just left for the South states a commissioner from any single seceding State, he will not withhold his official recognition from an authorized ambassador from a confederacy of seceding States.

Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed important nominations. The Collectorship of Charleston was locked up in the Committee on Commerc Mr. Clay, of Alabama, who retired from the Senate as a secessionist on Menday, has never called a meeting of the committee, but to-morrow there will be one, and the sub-

ect of the Collectorship of Charleston will be considered The President has not yet decided about his Cabine Affairs, and ex-Congressman from Arkansns-a strong Union man-is urged for Secretary of the Interior.

The telegraph is burthened with communications to the South, warning people there to abandon all hope of conciliation. Virginia and Kentucky have been particular arly appealed to. On the other hand, the Northwest is urged to stand by the Union now more firmly than ever Despatches to Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, forward to night, will set the war spirit there already roused into a biage. Fresh intelligence from Mississipp of interruption and indignities to Western steamboat peris that one steamboat has been stopped, that other have been subjected to rigid examination, that worth; crisens have been sent back, and that cannon have been planted on the banks of the river to enforce the decree of the Commonwealth of Mississippt.

Mr. Gusley, of Oblo, in his speech to-day, inflammators that are varified by facts. The real fight, it is predicted

either in South Carolina or the Capitol, imminent as the danger is at both those points.

the most alayming consequences. As Virginia goes so hearted conservatives, who love the Union and foresee the most dire calamities consequent upon its destruction, State to stay the prevailing excitement, and give a wise direction to the constituted official action of Virginia. But after all little good is to be expected from their efforts if they are not sustained by the calm and Union union excitement. The people everywhere should arouse themselves in the Northern and Northwest parts of our country, and come to the aid of these who are laboring here and in other important points to savthe nation from impending calamities. Let them unite in hundreds and thousands without delay throughout the free States, and pass resolutions in favor of the prompt adoption of Crittenden's resolutions, and the echo of the patriotic voices will at once resound through the halls of Congress, and the country will be saved. If this is no done the Union is gone forever, and we shall at once em-bark upon the shoreless and nottomless sea of bloody re-

rolution.

The administration is rapidly relieving itself of the traitors in the camp; but there are still many occupants of office who are secretly conspiring to break up the Union, and making use of official influence and mail facilities to accomplish that object. But the President and members of Cabinet agree in the propriety and necessity of requiring all officials to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution anew. An order to that effect, it is said, will appear in a few days, and all those who refuse take an eath of fidelity to the country and constitution will be invited to vacate their places without delay.

The speech of Gov. Floyd, at Richmond, wherein h attempts to reveal the secrets of the Cabinet, is severely commented on by all parties. Such a thing never was heard of before in this or any other country. The state-ments which he makes are garbled and misrepresented to suit his own purposes. He was aware that the Presi-dent could not contradict them, and hence it is that it is the more despicable.

A large number of Union savers arrived this evening from New York and are stopping at Willard's. Among them are A. T. Stewart and Henry Hilton.

General Dix has entered upon his duties as Secretary of he Treasury. He attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Rodman, chief clerk, has been commissioned as As-

tred.
The defeat of Crittenden's compromise creates intens feeling. Although the pending motion is to reconsider, yet there is no hope of the resurrection of the cherished measure of the venerable Kentuckian. Nearly every and we must prepare for the worst." There has not bee so much excitement on hardly any subject as upon this or many days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861. The Senate to-day, by a vote of twenty-five to twenty three, fung Crittenden's much talked of amendmen overboard, and decided, under the lead of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, that the constitution of the United

The attempt to take up the Kansas bill was defeated by the necessary absence of Senator Wilkinson, and for the same reason the cocsideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was put off. Kansas was specially assigned for Friday

The speech of Senator Simmons, of R. I., to-day was strongly for the Union and the laws, and many of its passages were loudly applauded by the galleries. Mr. Mason being to the chair, no motion was made to clear

hem. In the House to-day, Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, made an out and out war speech, indicating what the policy of the Northwest will be if the South close the mouth of the Mississippi river. Agreeing in position with Western democrats, he said Louisiana would become a desert, and New Orleans would be turned into a frog pond.

Senator Hunter has given notice that he will call up the Deficiency bill to-morrow. It will pass without much

The speech of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to-day, was no only in favor of executing the laws, but was the severest attack upon the President ever uttered.

Alfred Hy, republican, and John Cochrane, democrat will visit the President to-morrow, and present the reso utions of the Legislature of the Empire State tendering her military and treasure for the national defence. The prompt action of General Sandford in tendering his splendid command for immediate service, strikes terror nessed in this city, on two occasions, the gallant Seventh regiment—a creditable specimen of General Sandford's A remarkable scene was presented in the Schate to-day

Every republican voted for the constitution and the enent of the laws; while Mr. Crittenden, who fough the republicans on that very Bell-Everett platform the recent Presidential campaign voted against it. This action of the Serate not coming up to the demands of egether with the probable repudiation by the adminis tration of the insulting demand of South Carolina, that the flag of the United States shall not wave over the fortresses of the country, will undoubtedly precipitate matters much sooner than was supposed. The movement of the Northern States, in establishing themselves upon war footing is gratifying evidence here that the Northern lion is shaking his Maine. There is no deny ing the fact that we are on the verge of a war, and the sooner the people of the United States, who recan to

From every part of the South we get intelligence that the Southern States are active for secession, and are making military preparations for some purpose. Some say to sustain South Carolina, and others declare that it is being done to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln mond, Va., state that the citizens are arming and uniforming and drilling, and say boldly that they are pre paring to attack the Capitol. The lovers of the Union hould not be deceived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861. appointment of Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the New York Post Office, as Postmaeter.

the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Love, of Georgia, and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. Nelson and Ferry have each presented their views. Mr. Adams, or Massachusetts, withdraws his assent to the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the committee, thereby showin an unwillingness to accept anything the North could yield in the way of compromise.

The minority report, signed by the Representatives of the Pacific coast, Mesers. Burch and Stout, declares the requisite vote for constitutional amendments by this Congress cannot be had, and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party as leave no hope from their action which would meet all demands, they are willing to refer the matters of difference between the North and South to the source of federal power and to the delegates elected with a view direct to their settlement. They concur in many of the measures recommended by the majority and wived fourteen votes, while fifteen voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to call a National Constitu-

Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, has, it

here. He will remain here several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles that all collision for the present should be studiously woided. Col. Hayne has been daily counselling with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to

It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major Anderson every facility for parketing and other domestic supplies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861. A distinguished Sepator, who is in the confidence of the President, asserts that the instructions to Major Anderon are that he must, at all hazards, defend Fert Sumter

and sustain the fing that floate over it. Major Anderson will be reinforced, and the property of the government, seized by the lawless mob of South

ter is probably not haif so irritating to the South Caroli-nians as the fact that every inch of stone visible in thai fortress is just so much Massachusetts soil, all of the ma-terial of which Fort Sumter is made having been taken from the granite quarries of Quincy, Massachusetts. This fact, well known in Charleston, contributes to incite the

tion to sustain Major Anderson, the Union and the laws. Lieut. Talbot leaves here in the morning with scaled the message is ignorant of the contents of the little

Lieut. Hall has obtained leave of absence to visit his special message from Major Anderson, but accompanie Mr. Hayne, the South Carolina messenger.

Private letters from Columbia, South Carolina, received to-night from merchants, say trade is at a stand. Collections are impossible, and movements Northward are daily attempted, from fear of confiscation of their

stock by the State or plunder by the mob. Advices from Memphis, Tennessee, from men of the nighest character, state that nineteen twentieths of the people of that section are in favor of the Union, either open Crittenden's plan or some similar basis.

tions of the House of Delegates at Richmond which is regarded with much interest in political circles here The idea originated with Mr. Pryor, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorse-ment of Messrs. Crittenden, Breckinridge, Doughas, Wilbracing all shades of Southern and conservative opi The plan is a series of resolutions proposing:-

The plan is a series of resolutions proposing:—

First—There must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the stavery question between the two sections of the country or separation will be inevitable.

Second—Proposing the Crittenden Compromise, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as the basis of a fair and honorable adjustment, and as the least that Vipginia feels sho can take as a settlement.

Third—The appointment of a Commissioner to each State in the Union to r present the action of Virginia and to invite a response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth—A strong appeal to the federal government to stay its hand and avert all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth—An appeal to the secoling States to preserve the existing status, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A despatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, reeived to-day, says that there is little if any doubt that

the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature. Similar movements will at once be made in the Legis-atures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Ken-

and promptly answered all questions put to him. He has laid before the committee a written statement of everything he knows relative to the abstracted bonds. The Grand Jury has not yet acted on the subject.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.
Arrival of General Dix—Abuses in the Treasury Department—Dark and Gleomy Prospect at the South—No Hopes from Congressional Indeedity—The President Powerless—Mr. Secural's Speech, do:

Secretary of the Treasure Discounted in Management. Secretary of the Treasury Dix arrived in Washington

last night. His presence is much needed. Everything has been left at sixes and sevens by Thomas. Segar moking, newspaper reading, and fille chat constitute th orincipal occupation of the greater number of the clerks, while business is utterly neglected. Letters from merchants and capitalists remain unanswered, and of the five millions of dollars of Treasury notes, for which the money was paid in three weeks since, only about one third have actually been issued and forwarded to lenders Things under Cobb have been gradually sinking from bac to worse, until the commonest requirements of business decency are scouted. The complaints from New York are ndless, but have heretofore received no attention.

Holders of Treasury notes becoming due are of course int and interest. But will it be believed that the custom has grown up of cancelling the notes and not paying the interest or acknowledging the receipt of letters until after a lapse of four, five, six and even ten days, during which time the further interest accrue is lost! Yet, when Mr. Thomas was remo with on this and kindred subjects by some of your New York people, he contented himself with writing impuden and vexatious replies, unworthy of a government repre

As for the stealing operations that have been going or everywhere, investigating committees must get to work a more effective manner than heretofore to ferret out the truth. It is now said that the heads of information upon which the Covode Committee acted last session, and which were intended to damage the President, were ac tually supplied by Secretary Floyd, for the purpose of diverting attention from his own department. It may be remembered that not a hint at the malfeasances in the War Department transpired throughout the whole course

man as well as a gentleman of the most unspotted in tegrity, that it is believed he will either make a clean sweep of the idlers and rascals in the Treasury building or else reform their habits entirely. Clayton must be the first to go. His unpopularity and the distrust in which he is held exceed all bounds. He is trusted by no one. Things look dark here to-day The utter inactivity of

Congress stupifies those who otherwise would have some governed by wooden-nutmeg Christianity with all the cant and hypocrety of the worst ern leaders reiterate that outside of South Carolina, even in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, the Unic entiment prevails in the hearts of the people; but that it cannot be got at. It is buried in a present triumph) feverish, demagogio secessionism. All eyes have bee Mr. Buchapan has but a few weeks more to remain in office, and can neither act upon hopes fears, as he would be enabled to do his term were but half expired. good, and he is surrounded by comparatively able men stanton and Dix alone might have aided the country greatly if they had been in office earlier; and then they is General Scott, who is indefatigable. I fear it is all is

trimming nature of the man. Republicans say he re cants and draws back from the ground he has held for wenty years, while democrats, accuse him of partially yielding for the purpose of gaining time. That it is or posed to coercion and civil war is its main good feature.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM PENNSYL

VANIA. PRIMADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1861. The lancaster Express of this evening contains a communication from Nathaniel Burt, a republican, earnestly urging the State Legislature to take immediate steps to oneiliate the border States, by sending Commissioners to their Legislatures with a plodge of Pennsylvania' full performance of her constitutional duties towards every State. He thinks that this should be done to counteract the exertions of the disunion emissaries these States. He adds:-

The Express advocates the immediate repeal of all

tion. It says that the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill with the appointment of the Commissioners, promptly, the areasonable show of manimity, will settle the position of the border States in favor of maintaining the Union.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Sr. Love, Mo., Jan. 16, 1861. The Convention bill passed the Senate last night. The ote was year 31, mays 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time the delegates are elected, whether the secession ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election of delegates is to be held February 18, and the Convention on the 28th.

now so dimmed by the conduct of Floyd & Co., with be MPORTANT DESPATCHES TO THE COM-MANDER OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 15, 1861. Consul Pickens went to Vera Cruz this morning, bear important despatches from Washington to the commander of the Gulf Squadron. It is removed they were for a concentration of the fleets at the mouths of the Mississippi

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CILIEUSTON, Jan. 16, 1861. Governor Pickens has sent a message to the Legisla re advising the raising of two more military compan permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications in South Carolina. This may be expensive, but considering that we shall soon have a Southern confederacy, it will necessary to protect the sea coast, and afterwards natical excitement of the Northern people shows us that if we expect to preserve peace we must prepare for

The House of Representatives have passed the bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due by South Carolinians to men in the non staveholding States until after December next.

Lieut. Mead, of Fort Sumter, reached here this afternoon, on a leave of absence to go home, in Virginia, on account of the illness of his sister.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION. MILLERSEVILLE, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Convention met at ten o'clock. Judge Benning chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently, George W. Crawford was elected President by acclamation, and A. R. Lamar, of Muscogee, was elected Secretary. A committee was appointed to wait on Commi

Orr, of South Carolina, and Shorter, of Alabama, and re quest them to communicate with the Convention, also accept seats. The convention adjourned until to morrow

AFFARS IN NORTH CAROLINA. RALMOH, Jan. 16, 1861.

either House to-day.

Anti-coercion resolutions were passed to a second read-

ing in the House last night, and will be considered again to-merrow.

The resolutions are strong against coercion, and piedge

the whole power of the State to resist any attempt by the government to coerce a secoding State.

The Convention bill is being debated in the He to-night.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1861.
Six companies of New Orleans military arrived this morning from the Arsenal of Baton Rouge, leaving the barracks garrisoned by State troops.

Major Haskin, with the United States forces, has left for St. Louis. A regiment of regular State infantry is The reported seizure of the cutter Washington Algiers is incorrect. No seizure is contemplated.

es. No coercion is anticipated here against secoding States Preparations and plans for the organiza Southern republic are proceeding quietly.

The volunteers here are daily drilling, and reinforce

ments are surrounding the forts. THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RIGHMOND, Jan. 16, 1861.

The Heavy Committee of Products reported on Mr. Smith's resolutions that it is inexpedient for the federal government, under existing circumstances, to would be liable to misconstruction, and tend to create uneasiness in the public mind; and requesting the Governor to obtain immediate information for the purposes of the general general general with respect to strengthening the military force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia. No action was taken on the report of the committee, granted leave to sit during the session to consider the important ation recently received. Their report is unde stood to be the basis of adjustment, drawn up by Mr. Pryor, and approved by the leading men of both parties

The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant

THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

orders from the Governor of Alabama.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-VENTION.

SPRINGSTELD, Jan. 16, 1861. although but about half of the counties of the State were represented. The flower of the Douglas democracy was in attendance. Considerable dignity was added the proceedings by the participation of Chief Justice Caton, his two associates, and the United States District

Caton, his two associates, and the United States District Judge. Some members from the extreme south of the State evinced strong sympathies with the South, but were prevented from embodying their sentiments in the resolutions by the Union majority.

The speeches all had a strong Union flavor. The resolutions show that the democracy of Illinois follows wherever Douglas goes. The following are the most important of the resolutions adopted in full—

Third. That we deny the constitutional right of any State or any portion of the people thereof to seede from the Union, and that we are equally opposed to multifeation at the North and secsion at the South as violations of the constitution of the United States.

the Union, she that Secression at the South he violations of the constitution of the United States.

Fourth. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Coevention the employment of military force by the federal government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, will inevitably plunge the country in civil war, and entirely extinguish all hopes of a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat as well the federal government as the seceding States to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretext whatever to bring on the nation the horrors of civil war until the people them selves can take such action as our troubles demand.

Figh. That we recognize the power and duty of the federal government to protect the property of the United States, and we recognize and declare it to be the duty of the federal government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the constitution; but we distinctly deny that the federal government has any constitutional power to call out the military to execute those laws within the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in aid of the civil authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1861.

There was an immense gathering at National Hall to night in obedience to the call on men of all parties in opposition to the republicans, favoring the conciliation and not the coercion of the South, and a peaceful sepa-

and not the coercion of the South, and a peaceful sepa-ration of it must be rather than a civil war.

As the call was apparently directed to the Union and Douglas men, large numbers of these parties were in attendance, as was manifest during the proceedings.

On the resolutions being read, there was evidently some disposition to oppose them by a portion of the au-dience, and a gentleman on the platform rose to amond them. He was immediately removed.

There being some apprehension of a disturbance, a large police force was in attendance.

arge police force was in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Vincent L. Bradford.
Charles Macallester presided.
Speeches were made by Hom. Jesial: Randall, George M. Wharton, United States District Attorney; Hon. Wm. R. Reed, Hon. Benjamin H. Erewster and others—all Breckinridge democrats.
During the meeting several attempts were made at disturbance, a crowd frequently cheering for the Union, General Scott and Major Anderson, and groaning for South Carolina and the palmette flag. At length the leader of the opposition was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, and many minutes elapsed before order was restored.

The speakers contended that exercion was inexpedient and dangerous, and that the South had some inexpedient

A some of great excitement ensued, and many minutes clapsed before order was restored.

The speakers contended that overcion was inexpedient and dangerous, and that the South had cood and just cause to complain, and recommended that a convention of the people be immediately called to declare to the south that Pennsylvania is for them.

On the question being put by Hon. Won. B. Rood as to where Fennsylvanis would go in case of a diememberment of the Union hundreds cried "To the South," which continent was lustily cheered.

The arguments of the speakers were mainly directed against the abolitionists. The South was asked to wait until the Pennsylvania democracy were again in power.

All the speakers united in commending Gov. Curtin's inaugural address for its concilitory tone.

UNION MEETING IN NEW JERSEY.

Treerrow, N. J., Jan. 16, 1861.

1 very large meeting was held here last evening to stain the general government in its enforcement of the we, pledging New Jersey in men and means to put down on. The Legislature was recommended to take

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1861. The Vice Prosupersy presented a message answering the Senate resolution relating to the appointment of Joseph Holt to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Floyd.

He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. Rick, (opp.) of Minn., offered a resolution for the nate, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a general act for the admission of new tes, and the readjustment of the limits of California

States, and the readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon, as follows:—

1. New Mexico shall be bounded on the north by the thirty-seventh degree of latitude, east by Texas, south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, and west by the one hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude.

2. Kansas, including the present Territory of Kansas east of longitude 140, a small portion of New Mexico north of latitude thirty-seven, and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of latitude forty-three.

3. An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of latitude forty-three.

4. An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon, so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

5. A readjustment of the State of California, so as to include that portion of Utah and New Mexico lying west of longitude 114.

of longitude 114.

Mr. Regirer, (opp.) of Pa., moved to take up Mr. Crit-

Mr. Bigher, (opp.) of Pa., moved to take up Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

Mr. Laman, (opp.) of Cal., opposed Mr. Powell's amendment. If the amendment is accepted, the Constitution will be so amended that the extension of slavery will be forever precluded, and we will never get Caba. He cid not want to take any resolution which would again precipitate the question on the American people. If he understood the question thoroughly, if this amendment goes before the people they will never consent to it.

The Charman (Mr. Poot) here decided that the unfinished business, being the Pacific Railroad bill, takes precedence of the special order, the Kansas bill.

Mr. Bigler moved to postpone all other business and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Vade, (rep.) of Obio, called for the yeas and nays, and it was carried—yeas, 27; nays, 20.

Mr. SUNDER (rep.) of Mass., moved for a vote on Mr. Powell's amendment on article I, line fourteen—after the word "territory" to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired." The following is the vote—

Yeas—Messes, Baker, Rayard, Benjamin, Rigier, Brang, Brither (Chen.)

acquired." The following is the vote:—
YEAS—Messra. Raber, Rayard, Benjamin, Bigier, Brang,
Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Givin,
Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Givin,
Bason, Nicholson, Fearce, Folk, Fowell, Paph, Rice, Saulabury, Schastlan, Sidell, and Nigfall—29.

AAY—Messra. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler,
Claid, Collamer, Dixon, Doollitie, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot,
Footer, Grimes, Hallan, Hall, King, Latham, Seward, Simmona, Summer, Fen Eyck, Trumbul, Wade, Wilson—24.

Mr. WADE made a motion to vote on Mr. Bigler's motion to postpone regular business and continue the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions. The following
is the vote:—

TEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunler, Verrson, Johnson of Tenn, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Fearee, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Sibdell and Wigfall.—27.
NAVK.—Messers. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson.—26

Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson.—28

Mr. Sumons (rep.), of R. I., said.—I have lived under every President. I do not want Georgia or any other State to secede. Georgia has the ashes of one of Rhode laland's sons who fought at Eutaw Springs. I am a State's right man, as well as a national man. The Personal Liberty bills of Massachusetts I believe passed when both branches of the Legislature of that State and the Governor were democratic. When the Personal Liberty bills were passed they did not prevent the operations of the constitution. The slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. It is a mere matter of moonshine about its belonging to the States individually. There are deprayed questions thrown up by the democratis here charging the republican party with breaking up-the government. I do not care what kind of laws you pass in Georgia affecting us.

SPECE OF MR. ANTHONY ON THE CREAR.

SPEECH OF MR. ANTHONY ON THE CRE Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said-Mr. Presdent: I shall vote for this amendment because I believe it to be abstractedly true, and because I would much rather see the existing difficulty settled by a general enforce than to changing the constitution to make it conform to any sectional or other dissatisfaction. Yet I would by no means have it understood that by this vote I commit myself against all measures, or what, in my judgment, may be any just and reasonable measure ntended to compose the present difficulties. It does no ollow because dissatisfaction is unreasonable that it should not be appeased. Especially does not this follow when the discatisfaction is caused by persistent misrepresentation, which we may hope time and reflection will correct. It is always with regret and with distrust of my own judgment that I differ regret and with distrust of my own judgment that I differ from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittendea). Especially do I regret that I am unable to agree with him in a measure which he brings forward to compose the difficulties which agitate the country. Distinguished not more for the length or service than for the ability and patriotism with which that whole service has been illuminated, I had been taught before I knew him to regard him as the model of a statesman and patriot. During my acquaintance with him he has fully justified the opinion with which I approached him. But, passing over other objections, I think there is a fatal defect in any attempt to settle the Territorial question by a constitutional amendment. I do not believe that any amendment that would be at all satisfactory to both sections could secure the assent of three-fourths of the States. Four States are already out of the Union, so far as their own acts can place them without it. Three others are waiting impatiently for the forms of secession which shall sever them from the flag og their country. Seven States we refuse even to consider a proposition for an intent to the constitution To adopt an amendate to the contitution requires the assent of twenty-

natriotic speech of the Senator from New York. The Senator from Delaware has said that his state as it has been the first to adopt the constitution, so she would be the last to desert it. That claim I shall dispute with him. The State that I have the honor, in part, to represent, was the last of the old thriteen to adopt the constitution. She will permit no other State to be the last to leave it. She will remain true to the American flag so long as a abred of it floats. She deliberated long, because she apprehended that in entering into the Union she made great sacrifice and loss, it has been all glory and gain. The time demands wisdom, moderation and conciliation. The Constitution is to be preserved in the spirit in which it was framed, by natural forbest-ance, by a liberal construction of each other's motives, and by a general confidence of the people of one section in the people of every other section. Who ever attempts to destroy or to impair that considence points an arrow to the heart of his country. Whoever attempt to strengthen or restore, invokes spon himself the benediction that was pronounced upon the peacemakers. However we may be estranged by unfortunate, and, I trus transient causes, we are all brethren of one household. Intermarriage and emigration have given to the families of either section representatives in the other. You cannot trace back your family tree, but some of its limbs will cast their shadows in every State. The blood of your ancestors flowed at Lexington, and reddened the soil of Bunker Hill. The buyonets of our gleaned at the battle of Cowpens, and the genius of a Rhode Island man, to whom my colleague has so elequently referred, directed the fight at Entaw Springs. That day he made good the declaration that he would rescae the Carolimians or perish in the attempt. Together our fathers achieved the findependence of their country, together they laid the foundations of its greatness and glory, together we must perform that duty. I will not believe that, in the madness of popular fol patriotic speech of the Senator from New York. The Senator from Delaware has said that his state.

The vote resulted as follows:—
YEAR.—Messra. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clarz, Collamer, Diram, Doolittie, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harian, King, Seward, Smanons, Sunmer, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—22.

HATS.—Messra. Bayard, Benjamin, Bisler, Brage, Bright, Changman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hempelli, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Bullet, Ferson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Hempelli, Funite, Ferson, Johnson, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Folk, Fowal, Fugh, Rice, Baulsbury, Sesbastian, Slidell and Wignall—30.

Mr. Broklam. (Feb.) of Mich., moved that a vote be Mr. Broklam.

Saulsbury, Sebastian—II.

Messrs. Benjamin, Slidell and Wigfall did not vote.

Mr. Douglas came in after the vote was determined, and asked to record his vote.

A motion was then made to lay the subject on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Gwix, (opp.) of Cal., moved to take up the Facific Radiroad bill.

Mr. Hunner, (opp.), of Va., had no objection, if the Sebate would allow the Deficiency bill to be taken up to-morrow.

morrow.

Mr. Gwix—I have no objection to it.

Mr. Collamen moved to take up the Kansas bill.

The Charm stated that the motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was before the Senate.

Mr. Biglish moved that the Senate go into executive

The CRAIR decided that the bill was before the Senate.
Mr. BROIFE moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Motion carried.

The executive session lasted twenty minutes, when the doors were reopened.

Mr. Changon, (rep.) of Penn., moved a reconsideration of the vote laying the Crittenden resolutions on the table, pending which, at ten minutes after three P. M., the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, presented resolutions passed the Legislature of Ohio expressive of attachments. Union, against secession, and declaring that the laws begun the work of conciliation, giving a vital stab to the Personal Liberty bill; and he had been assured that shall be removed from the statute book. Full justice will

be done to all sections. ninistration in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Union, and that they were the sentiments of the people

Inion, and that they were the sentiments of the people of Ohio.

Mr. Davis.—And what are the resolutions?

Mr. Cox.—Well, sir, they endorsed the speech which I was making at the time they were passing the Senate. (Laughter.) Mr. Cox said that he would take the occasion to notice the perversion of his remarks and those of Mr. Clernan by gentlemen from Texas. The latter had predicated his attack on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. Vallandinehum) as to carving out our way from the West cated his attack on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. Vallandingham) as to carving out our way from the West with a sword. Every one knows my colleague is against cocreton, yet his remarks were a basis of a speech, as if he (Cox) had made unreasonable threats. What he said was that the President was right. He had acted on the defensive and against aggression, and he would be sustained; these resolutions sustain him.

Mr. Crawiono, (opp.) of Ga., moved to lay them on the table.

the table.

Mr. SMERIKAN, (rep.) of Obio, urged that they should be read and they were read.

Mr. Cox added that already the Obio Legislature, in the Mr. Cox added that already the Ohio Legislature, in the best fee ling of comity, was at work and doing their part in repealing unjust laws, and they have killed the Personal Liberty bill which passed the last Senate.

Mr. Hixi Max, (opp.) of Ark., put a question to Mr. Cox as to ode of the resolutions, and asked in relation to the right of transit with slaves, whether Ohio proposed to give that.

Mr. Cox.—It is not my province to answer what they will do as to that. The resolution referred to is in the between of the constitution.

Mr. General The resolution respect to a state language of the constitution.

Mr. Berenert, (opp.) of Ky.—What will they do as to the returning of fugitives from justice?

Mr. Cox said—Already a bill is introduced to execute the constitution in that respect, and to repeal the obnoxious haw; and I hope it will pass.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be

Mr. Bances, (opp.) of N. Y., presented memorials, numerously signed, of citizens of New York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. GARNETT, (opp.) of Va., said it was time to consider the alarming condition of the country calmly and dispassionately. At the opening of the session a committee had been appointed to consider the crisis that was upon the country, but it had been long since apparent that that committee could do nothing effectual towards the end for which it had been formed. Their delibera tions appeared as one of the strangest phenomena of these unsettled times. State after State had secoded, and yet being broken up into fragments, and yet the representa folded arms and helpless in the emergency. It was, therefore, time that they should seriously address them rising above the horizon of party prejudices, grapple with the responsibilities which, through Providence, had de volved upon them, and which must affect generations yet unborn. It was in such a spirit be addressed them. their dangers to the 6th of November last would be shallow thinkers and very superficial observers. That cause was not merely the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Through the machinations of the republican party, the interests and rights of one section of the country had been imminently endangered, and that section had been denounced by the other. Between those two sections there were wide differences of feeling and gentiment. They were different in institutions, and in some degree in race, and they were further separated by a geographical kine. In times past the anti-slavery party had, after many vicissitudes, broken down; but upon its ruins a new party had arisen, which had burst beyond the last line of detence raised against the approaches of the former party. The new organization, under the name of republicans, had gained a powerful majority of the electoral votes in every non-slaveholding state, with the exception of gallant little New Jersey. Since the organization of the anti-slavery party, every Presidential election had shown on their part a steady growth, until now they have gained possession of all the Northern States, in every department of the States government, and the control of (CONTINUED ON EIGHTE FAGE.) their dangers to the 6th of November last would be